

A NEW GENUS AND TEN NEW SPECIES OF SERENTHIINES
(Hemiptera: Tingitidae)By CARL J. DRAKE, *Ames, Iowa*

The subfamily Serenthiinae may be separated from the other subfamilies of Tingitidae by not having the discoidal and sutural areas defined; or the subcostal, discoidal and sutural areas not differentiated. The costal area may be obsolete, or present and well defined. The legs are suddenly incrassate above the base and then become slenderer near or towards the apex. The hood is absent.

This paper contains the description of a new genus from Africa and the descriptions of 10 new species from African and Australian regions. The characters of the serenthiines are mentioned because certain species that have been placed in the genera *Nethersia* Horvath (1925) and *Epimixia* Kirkaldy (1907) fall into the subfamily Tingitinae. *Teleonemia vulturina* Kirkaldy belongs to the genus *Epimixia*. In the new species of *Nethersia*, the areas of the elytra are well defined, even in some of the specimens determined tentatively as *N. maculosa* Horvath. In most species of *Epimixia*, the areas of the elytra are not or poorly defined. It should also be pointed out that the genus *Alveotingis* Osborn & Drake possesses elytra in the brachypterous form typical of the Serenthiinae rather than Tingitinae. The members of the genera *Serenthia* Spinola (1837), *Lullius* Distant (1904), *Ceratnoderma* Stal (1873), *Coleopteroides* Philippi (1863) and *Sabestena* Drake (n. gen.) are typical of the Serenthiinae. *Coleopteroides brunnea* Drake & Poor from Argentina should be treated as a distinct species rather than a variety of *C. liliputiana* (Signoret). The length of the antennae and color separate the two species. The types of the new species described below are in my collection.

SABESTENA, new genus

Head short, only slightly produced in front of antennae, without spines; eyes moderately large, placed close to pronotum. Pronotum narrowed anteriorly, pitted, uncarinate, without hood; triangular process long, narrowed to a pointed apex; collar distinct, low, finely areolate. Antenniferous tubercles short, not prominent. Antennae moderately long, rather slender; segment I rather short, scarcely longer or thicker than II; III longest, slenderest; IV scarcely thicker than III, moderately long. Rostrum moderately long, the channel distinct. Bucculae areolate, closed in front. Legs short, the femora incrassate, particularly the front pair. Elytra smooth, with costal area dilated, areolate, the others not differentiated. Hypocostal ridge present, without distinct areolae. Orifice present, very distinct.

Type of genus *Sabestena africana*, n. sp. Macropterous form

unknown. Brachypterous form small, obovate, the elytra strongly convex above. Separated from genera *Ceratnoderma* Stal and *Coleopteroides* Philippi (= *Solenostoma* Signoret) by having a distinct costal area; *Serenthia* Spinola and *Lullius* Distant are represented by larger and much more elongate species.

***Sabestena africana*, new species**

(Pl. 6).

Very small, obovate, dark fuscous, the costal area, front margin of collar and most of triangular projection of pronotum whitish. Head black, slightly rugose, without spines; bucculae whitish, areolate, converging in front. Rostral laminae whitish, very widely separated; rostrum brownish, dark at apex, extending to near middle of mesosternum. Antennae long, indistinctly pilose; segments I and II black, rather short, the latter slightly slenderer, slightly brownish apically and subequal to I in length; III slightly bent, mostly testaceous, nearly twice as long as IV; IV a little thickened distally, testaceous, embrowned towards apex. Legs short, moderately stout, brownish black, the tips of femora, tibiae and tarsi brown; anterior femora strongly, abruptly thickened a little beyond base, moderately narrowed apically, the small basal portion slenderest; middle and hind pairs only moderately thickened, slightly bowed.

Pronotum moderately narrowed anteriorly, pitted, only very slightly transversely raised through humeri, the median carina only faintly raised, appearing fairly distinct on triangular process because of its brown color; calli slightly impressed, black; collar slightly raised, areolate; paranota absent; triangular process long, finely areolate, uniformly narrowed to apex. Elytra strongly convex above, fitting rather closely to sides and hind end of abdomen, even projecting a little below abdomen, fuscous-brown, finely areolate, a small rather indistinct patch near the middle of each side, another larger and distinct area on each side behind, a narrow inner margin and all of costal area whitish; costal area rather narrow, uniseriate throughout, the areolae small and subhyaline. Body beneath brownish black.

Length, 1.78 mm.; width, 1.00 mm.

Type, female, Naburu, Kenya, Africa, June, 1919.

The elytra in the short-winged form meet within in nearly a straight line, are only slightly overlapping apically and scarcely longer than abdomen. The carinae and nervures separating areas of elytra are beset with fine, pale hairs.

***Lullius insolens*, new species**

Similar to *L. major* Distant, but a little smaller, darker in color, wider costal area, and larger first and second antennal segments. Pronotum slightly more convex than in *major*, the median carina low, becoming indistinct posteriorly, the hind process embrowned. Head black, without spines. Rostrum brownish, extending a little beyond pro-mesosternal suture; channel deep on mesosternum, very shallow and wide on metasternum. Body beneath black. Antennae brown; segment I stouter and subequal to II in length; III becoming slenderer distally, the apical portion broken. Elytra rounded at apex, brown,

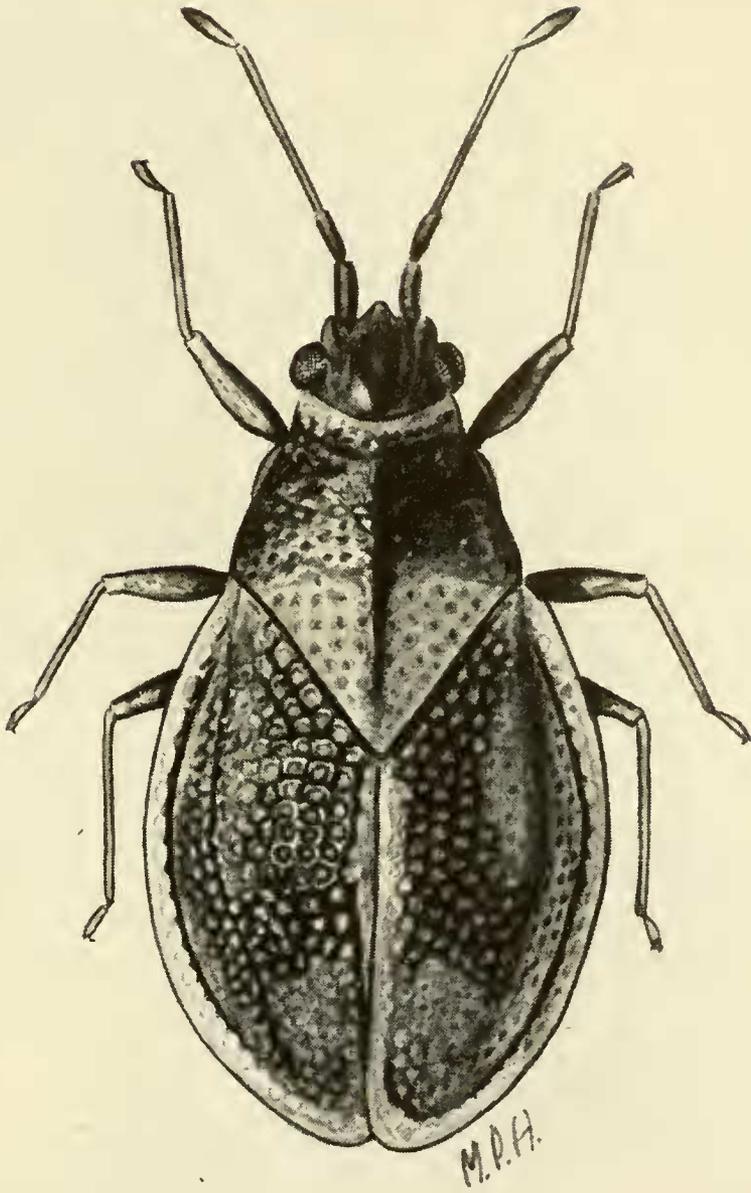


Plate 6. *Sabestena africana*, new species.

the areolae small, clear; costal area uniseriate, the areolae moderately large, brown, the apical portion slenderer and turned inwards at almost right angles. Other characters very similar to *major*.

Length, 3.40 mm.; width, 1.10 mm.

Type, male, Camps Bay, Cape Peninusula, Africa.

This species is larger than *L. minor* Distant, the pronotum more narrowed in front and the elytra much broader behind.

***Epimixia veteris*, new species**

Head black, with front and hind pairs of spines very short, adpressed, usually testaceous, the median absent. Bucculae reddish brown, reticulate, closed in front. Rostral channel narrow and deep on mesosternum, much wider and with laminae low, parallel and open behind on metasternum; rostrum extending nearly to the base of mesosternum. Legs very short, black, without long setae. Antennae moderately long, black; segment I short, stouter and a little longer than II; III long, slender, black, somewhat shiny, two and one-half times as long as IV, the latter only slightly thickened.

Pronotum strongly convex, pitted, shiny, tricarinate, yellowish brown to reddish brown, the collar and triangular process becoming testaceous; median carina much lower but distinct on disc; lateral carinae obsolete or nearly obsolete on disc, the lateral and median carinae testaceous in front and on triangular process, the lateral very short in front; collar distinct, somewhat testaceous, truncate in front. Elytra distinctly narrowed posteriorly, slightly constricted beyond middle, grayish brown to reddish brown, somewhat shiny; costal area pale, represented by a very narrow ridge, indistinctly areolate behind; subcostal area broad, closely reticulated, four areolae deep; discoidal area extending to middle of elytra, narrowed at base and apex, widest slightly beyond middle, there five areolae deep, the outer boundary distinct but only slightly elevated; sutural area a little more widely reticulated, sometimes broadly fuscate along median line. Body beneath black.

Length, 3.65 mm.; width, 1.10 mm.

Type, male, Samsonvale, Queensland, Australia, Oct. 7, 1938; allotype, North Pine River, March 29, 1930. Paratypes: 1 specimen, National Park, Dec., 1933, 3 specimens, N. Pine; and 2 specimens Adelaide.

The strongly tumid disc and lateral carinae separate this species from other members of the genus. The median space immediately behind collar and separating the two black calli is raised and testaceous. The testaceous paranota are almost obsolete opposite humeral angles, slightly wider and with indistinct areolae in front.

***Epimixia tenuatis*, new species**

Head, legs and antennae black, the elytra and pronotum variable in color pattern, fuscous with testaceous along carinae and outer margins of discoidal and sutural areas. Head with front and hind pairs of spines very short, tubercle-

like, testaceous. Antennae moderately long, smooth; segment I stouter and a little longer than II; III twice as long as IV, the latter rather long, slightly thickened.

Pronotum moderately convex, pitted, tricarinate, largely dark fuscous; lateral carinae slightly convex within in front, on the disc less raised but distinct; paranota narrow, testaceous, carina-like, slightly wider in front, there with tiny areolae; collar distinct, pale testaceous in front. Elytra distinctly narrow posteriorly, faintly constricted beyond middle, the costal area very narrow, testaceous, with a row of very tiny areolae.

Length, 2.95 mm.; width, 0.90 mm.

Type, male, Cedar Creek, Jan. 25, 1931; allotype, taken with type; paratypes, 3 specimens, Meringa and Cedar Creek, Australia.

The very narrow costal area and the stripe-like appearance of the color pattern separate this species from other members of the genus. In *E. vittata* Horvath, the pronotum is more tumid, the costal area wider and the lateral carinae indistinct on disc of pronotum.

***Epimixia evansi*, new species**

Head black, with two short, black, tubercle-like hind spines, the others wanting. Antennae moderately long, slender, brownish black; segments I and II short, the latter slenderer and scarcely more than one-half as long; III long, smooth, twice as long as IV, the latter moderately long, slightly thickened distally. Legs rather short, black, the anterior femora beneath with short, inconspicuous setae. Rostrum brownish, black at tip, practically extending to base of mesosternum; metasternal laminae low, blackish, widely separated. Body beneath black, somewhat shiny.

Pronotum moderately convex, pitted, tricarinate, the calli black; collar distinct, areolate, truncate in front; paranota pale testaceous, narrow, linear, slightly wider in front, uniseriate, the areolae small; carinae yellowish brown, the lateral carinae less elevated on disc; triangular process areolate. Elytra moderately narrowed posteriorly, slightly constricted before apex, brownish, the outer margins and nervures separating areas yellowish brown; subcostal area moderately wide, triseriate, dark fuscous within; discoidal area large, extending a little beyond the middle of elytra, narrowed at base and apex, widest near middle, there five areolae deep; sutural area becoming more widely reticulated apically; costal area not distinct.

Length 3.10 mm.; width 1.00 mm.

Type, female, and 1 paratype, Tasmania, J. W. Evans. Another male, taken with type, seems to be this species but differs in having much longer antennae.

***Nethersia poorae*, new species**

(Fig. 1.)

Moderately large, testaceous, beset with numerous bristly hairs. Head

with five, pale, testaceous spines; hind pair longest, adpressed; median porrect, pointed at apex; frontal pair with tips touching, nearly porrect. Eyes reddish brown. Rostrum brownish, darker apically, extending to base of mesosternum; rostral channel deep, rather narrow on mesosternum, distinctly wider and chordate on metasternum. Antennae moderately long, beset with bristly hairs, testaceous, the apical segment with distal half black; segments I and II very short, the latter shorter and slenderer; III slenderest, two and one-half times as long as IV, the latter moderately swollen. Body beneath pale testaceous.

Pronotum strongly convex, coarsely pitted, sharply tricarinate, truncate in front, the hind triangular portion pointed, reticulate, embrowned; paranota narrow, strongly reflexed, resting on the pronotum, uniseriate behind, becoming wider and biseriate in front; collar rather long, distinct, areolate, four areolae deep; median carina more elevated, uniseriate, the areolae small; lateral carinae more widely separated in front, sharply raised but without dis-

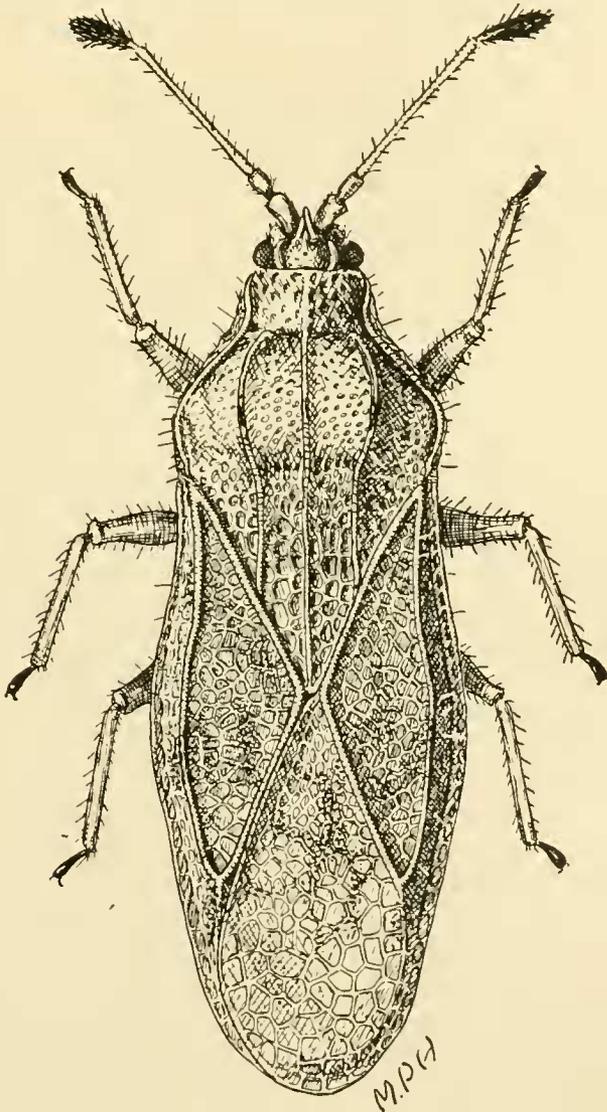


Fig. 1. *Epimixia poorae*, new species.

tinct areolae. Elytra with areas distinctly separated; costal area very narrow linear, with one row of small areolae; subcostal area wider, biseriate; discoidal area large, about three-fourths as long as elytra, narrowed at base and apex, widest near middle, there six areolae deep; sutural area closely reticulated, the areolae becoming a little larger distally. Legs rather short, beset with bristly hairs, testaceous, the tarsi darker.

Type, female (figured) and allotype, male, Mt. Tambourine, Queensland, Austr., Dec. 26, 1928, H. Hacker. One paratype taken with type and another from Bundaberg, Queensland, Sept. 2, 1928, R. W. Montgomery.

This insect is named in honor of the artist, Mrs. Margaret Poor Hurd, who has written a number of illustrated papers on Tingitidae. *N. poorae*, n. sp. is shorter, broader, more setose and the carinae are higher than in *setosa* Hacker. The costal area is distinct and uniseriate.

***Nethersia absimilis*, new species**

Pronotum moderately convex, pitted, tricarinate, pale brown, the triangular process testaceous; lateral carinae distinct, not sharply elevated, slightly convex within in front; median carina slightly more elevated; collar distinct, areolate, truncate in front; paranota very narrow behind, carina-like, wider and areolate in front, there completely reflexed; triangular process areolate, finely hairy. Head dark reddish brown, the median spine absent, the hind and front pairs of spines short, testaceous. Eyes black. Antennae short, indistinctly hairy, brownish; segments I and II moderately stout, the former stouter and longer; III twice as long as IV, the latter moderately thickened. Legs short, rather stout, brownish, with a few bristly hairs. Rostral channel very wide on meso- and metasternum, the laminae testaceous, concave within on each sternum; rostrum brown, black distally, extending to base of mesosternum. Elytra narrowed posteriorly, pale testaceous, the veinlets sparsely clothed with pale, short hairs, a transverse brown band near the middle of subcostal area and veinlets of sutural area slightly embrowned, the nervure separating discoidal and subcostal areas distinct; costal area wanting; subcostal area biseriate; discoidal area large, widest beyond middle, there four areolae deep. Body beneath brown, clothed with short, pale hairs.

Length, 2.60 mm.; width, 1.00 mm.

Type, female, Roma, Queensland, Austr., Nov. 30, 1940.

This species is shorter and stouter and the antennae shorter than in other members of the genus.

***Nethersia nostratis*, new species**

Similar to *N. poorae*, n. sp. but easily distinguished by the much more elevated carinae (especially median on disc), the legs, antennae and nervures without setose hairs, and the broad, transverse band of elytra. Head brown, with five yellowish brown spines, the median very short, tubercle-like. Rostrum extending between intermediate coxae. Legs short, brown, the tibiae yellowish

brown, with short inconspicuous setae. Antennae indistinctly hairy; segments I and II short, stout, brown, the latter a little thinner and shorter; III testaceous, about two and one-half times as long as IV, the latter swollen distally.

Pronotum strongly convex, coarsely pitted, all carinae finely areolate, the median carina arched and more elevated on disc, there biseriate and blackish; paranota completely reflexed, uniseriate opposite humeri, biseriate in front. Elytra brownish, testaceous in front and behind the broad transverse dark fuscous band, the band becoming broader and including most of distal half of discoidal area, the portion of the nervures in the band separating subcostal, discoidal and sutural areas distinctly raised and black; sutural area considerably infuscated.

Length, 3.10 mm.; width, 1.30 mm.

Type, female and allotype, male, Cedar Creek, Queensland, Austr., Aug. 28, 1930, H. Hacker. This is a very striking species and not easily confused with other members of the genus.

***Nethersia koebeli*, new species**

Moderately large, obovate, pale testaceous, without markings. Head pale brown, the spines very short, pale testaceous. Eyes black. Antennae testaceous, indistinctly pilose, the terminal segment becoming fuscous apically; segment I short, slightly stouter and a little longer than II; III slender, straight, two and a half times as long as IV, the latter fusiform. Bucculae broad, reticulate, testaceous, closed in front. Rostral channel deep, open behind, moderately narrowed posteriorly, the laminae whitish testaceous, areolate; rostrum long, dark fuscous, extending between intermediate coxae.

Pronotum moderately convex, coarsely pitted, tricarinate, truncate in front; lateral carinae distinct, very low on disc, distinctly concave within in front; median carina about equally elevated throughout, all carinae slightly more raised on posterior triangular process. Collar distinct, biseriate. Paranota narrow, carina-like opposite humeri, wider and uniseriately areolate in front. Elytra widest near middle, thence narrowed posteriorly, the costal area wanting; subcostal area mostly triseriate; discoidal area large, narrowed at base and apex, widest opposite apex of triangular process, there five areolae deep; sutural area slightly more widely reticulated. Legs rather short, without long, setose hairs, yellowish brown, the tips of tarsi brown.

Length, 3.00 mm.; width, 1.05 mm.

Type, female and 3 paratypes, collected in Australia by Koebele, in whose honor the insect is named. It differs from *N. maculosa* Horvath by having broader subcostal area, distinct lateral carinae and uniform color. *N. setosa* (Hacker) is more elongate and darker in color, the legs are distinctly setose and the antennae are much longer.

Nethersia pugna, new species

Moderately large, stout, with prominent markings. Head brown, with four short, slender, testaceous spines, the median wanting, the posterior pair sometimes adpressed. Eyes rather large, black. Antennae moderately long, the tip of last segment black; segments I and II short, the latter shorter and slenderer; III slenderest, a little more than twice as long as IV. Bucculae reticulate, closed in front. Rostral channel very wide on meso-metasternum, open behind; the rostrum extending to middle of mesosternum. Legs rather stout, short, brown, beset with long setae.

Pronotum strongly convex, closely punctate, tricarinate; lateral carinae faintly convex within in front, without areolae, fuscous, testaceous, each dark fuscous on tumid area; median carina testaceous, with dark fuscous spot on disc and another near apex, there slightly thickened, slightly more raised and indistinctly areolate in front and behind; collar distinct, finely areolate, truncate in front; pronota very narrow, carina-like, a little wider and areolate in front. Elytra testaceous, with a broad, transverse band at middle (expanded in discoidal area) and apical portion reddish brown to fuscous; subcostal area biseriate; discoidal area large, narrowed at base and apex, widest a little beyond middle, there six areolae deep; costal area wanting.

Length, 2.75 mm.; width, 1.05 mm.

Type, female, Roma, Queensland, Austr., Nov. 30, 1930, L. Franzer. Two examples from National Park and 1 from Stanthorpe, Queensland appear to belong to this species.

A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF COLEOPTERA FROM PANAMA

By M. W. BLACKMAN¹

*Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of
Agriculture*

During the last 73 years several genera of beetles have been described which have been the subjects of considerable discussion and differences of opinion regarding their relationships to one another and to such established groups as the Scolytidae, Platypodidae, and Cossoninae. The genera in question are *Coptonotus* Chapuis (1869) from Colombia, *Chapuisia* Dugès (1885) from Mexico, *Craniodicticus* Blandford (1895) from Ceylon, *Notoplatypus* Lea (1910) from Australia, *Platyarsulus* Schedl (1935) from the Malay States, and *Scolytotarsus* Schedl

¹ Dr. Blackman died on October 12, 1943. His manuscript, describing this genus and species, and the drawings, were completed before his death and are published without alteration.